FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1848. [NO. 1631.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWEY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.

August 25, 1848. 30-4t

N. B. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of my House and Lot, on Dick st., which Mr. McLean is authorized to sell on terms which cannot fail to be satisfactory. C. T. G.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE seventh annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 23d of October, and continue to the 29th of March.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
CHARLES BELL GIBSON, M. D., Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.
BENJAMIN E. LOCKETT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In addition to the usual Lectures, Medical and Surgical Clinics will be regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Alms House, to which the students will be admitted free of expense. In these Institutions the student will have opportunities of observing the diseases incident to the South, and of witnessing very many surgical operations.

The study of Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Matriculating ticket	$ 5
Professors' fees	105
Demonstrator of Anatomy	10
Graduation fee	25

Board, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c., can be obtained as cheap in Richmond as in any city on the Atlantic seaboard—say $3 50 per week.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

August 31, 1848. 30-8w

GRAND SCHEMES
For September, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

15 Drawn Numbers out of 78.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.
Class No. 10, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 9, 1848.
SPLENDID SCHEME
1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,148, 5 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes, $120 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 60 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 30 00

$35,000!! $18,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.
Class No. 51, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 16, 1848.
SCHEME
1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 18,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,255, 20 Prizes of 1,200, 20 of 600, &c. &c.
75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $500 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 250 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 125 00

Capital $66,666!
$22,222! $11,111!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.
Class No. 53, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 23, 1848.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Prize of $66,666, 1 of 22,222, 1 of 11,111, 1 of 7,777, 1 of 3,348, 5 Prizes of 2,222,20 of 1,111, 111 (lowest 3 Nos.) of 555, &c. &c.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $390 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 95 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 47 50
Ditto ditto 26 Eighths, 23 75

$80,000.
$20,000! $10,000!
75 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For Endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.
Class No. 55 for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1848.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,090, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.
Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.
Certificates of Packages of 20 Wholes, $120 00
Ditto ditto 20 Halves, 60 00
Ditto ditto 20 Quarters, 30 00
Ditto ditto 20 Eighths, 15 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.

Aug 22, 1848. 30-tdpd

NOTICE.

THE notes and books received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.

August 25, 1848. 30-4t

N. B. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of my House and Lot, on Dick st., which Mr. McLean is authorized to sell on terms which cannot fail to be satisfactory. C. T. G.

G. & H. MacMillan

ARE RECEIVING their usual assortment of desirable GOODS for the fall and winter trade, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms; viz:

Silk Striped and Checked figured Alpaccas, a large variety; Glandian Checks; British and Cashmere Chameleons, &c.; Gala Plaids, 5-4 wide; Fancy Dress Silks; Ombre Victorinelle; Plain Black Silks, from 26 to 36 inches wide; Black Silk Cravats, Fancy do; Gingurams, a large variety; Broadcloths; Wool-dyed Wooded Wool Blues, &c.; a splendid assortment of plain and fancy doe skin Cassimeres; also, a large assortment of West of England, and Ladies newest styles of Bonnets, for the fall and winter, the best assortment ever offered in this market. Also, Gentlemens' Hats, a large and splendid assortment. Shoes in great variety, and all goods generally kept in a dry goods Store.

The above goods have been purchased at the North and East, at much reduced rates than ever before purchased for this market, being bought principally for *Cash*.

We invite our friends and customers to call soon.

Fayetteville, August 28. 30-6w

REV. DR. HOOPER'S
FAMILY SCHOOL, IN THE COUNTRY,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.
NEAR LITTLETON DEPOT.

THE Subscriber, having spent upwards of thirty years as an Instructor in the Colleges of the two Carolinas with some degree, he trusts, of acceptance and success, is desirous to retire for the rest of his life, to a more private situation.—Feeling, however, that the qualifications acquired by a long course of study and experience ought not to be thrown away, he proposes to continue the business of teaching, but on a plan more consistent with his present views, and to open in January next a School of the kind indicated by the title at the head of this advertisement. To this end, he has purchased a Farm in the healthy middle region of N. C. He thinks that among all the Schools of our country, there is wanting a *School of Instruction for young boys*, where they can be secure from the dissipation, extravagance and idleness which they run so great a risk in our Towns and Villages. What parent that sees our streets full of boys, aging the manners of men, must not wish for a retreat to his young son from such manners, to say nothing of the more serious evil matters which he may apprehend when they are out of sight. It is to meet this surely felt want of a safe Seminary for Boys of a tender age, that the present School is designed. Besides the retired location of the School, the number of pupils will be small and select, so that the Proprietor can take them into his own family and make their manners, morals and intellectual improvement, the object of his personal vigilance and care.

As to the subscriber's fitness for the task he has undertaken, he must trust, where he is known, to the character he may have acquired in his long service. Where he is not known, he hopes to meet public confidence by the following testimonials, kindly tendered to him by the distinguished President of South Carolina College:

S. C. College, April 27, 1848.

My Dear Sir: I earnestly hope that your project of a select School, may meet with great success, not only on account of the lively interest I feel in whatever concerns you, but also for the sake of those who may have the good fortune to be entrusted to your care, or rather, I should know of no one to whom I could so confidently commend the guarded morals, manners or scholarship, I would sooner entrust a son than to yours. When I was elected to dissuade you from your purpose of leaving Lee College, I was prompted both by the desire to retain your valuable services to the Institution, and to continue my agreeable association with a highly respected and honored friend. With these motives and feelings somewhat changed, I could be happy to think that my name might be of service to you. Your friend, &c.

WM. C. PRESTON.

As the number of pupils will be small, it will be well for those who intend to avail themselves of this School, to make immediate application to the subscriber, at Wake Forest College, N. C.

TERMS.

1. The price will be $250 per annum, payable semi-annually *in advance*.

2. There will be two vacations in the year, continuing about 10 weeks, during which the boys would be expected to return home.

3. Every pupil must be as much as 8, and not more than 14 years of age, and it is not expected to return boys after they have attained the age of 16, except in cases of extraordinary promise.

4. Each pupil must, at the time of admission, be well acquainted with reading, writing, and the fundamental rules of arithmetic, and at first, a preference will be given to those who are just ready to commence a Latin course.

5. No boy of immoral character will be admitted into, or continued in the School.

WILLIAM HOOPER,
Wake Forest College.

August 24, 1848. 30-6w

THE MAMMOTH LOTTERY!
100,000 DOLLARS!!
$40,000! $25,000! $20,000!
100 Prizes of One Thousand Dollars!
Virginia State Lottery,
For endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.
Class A, for 1848.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 28th, 1848.
Under the Superintendence of Commissioners.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.
GRAND SCHEME.

1 Magnificent Capital of	100,000 Dollars is	$100,000
1 Splendid Prize of	40,000 Dollars is	40,000
1 Splendid Prize of	25,000 Dollars is	25,000
1 Splendid Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1 Prize of	12,000 Dollars is	12,000
1 Prize of	10,000 Dollars is	10,000
2 Prizes of	5,000 Dollars are	10,000
5 Prizes of	2,850 Dollars are	14,250
100 Prizes of	1,000 Dollars are	100,000
178 Prizes of (lowest 3 Nos.)	500 Dollars are	89,000
65 Prizes of	300 Dollars are	19,500
65 Prizes of	200 Dollars are	13,000
65 Prizes of	100 Dollars are	6,500
130 Prizes of	60 Dollars are	7,800
130 Prizes of	40 Dollars are	5,200
1,755 Prizes of	20 Dollars are	35,100
2,600 Prizes of	20 Dollars are	52,000
3,536 Prizes	Amounting to	$1,180,150

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Wholes $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages in this Splendid Lottery, can be had as follows:

A certificate of a package of	26	Wholes,	$270 00
Do.	do.	26 Halves,	135 00
Do.	do.	26 Quarters,	62 50
Do.	do.	26 Eighths,	33 75

The holder of a certificate of a package of wholes is entitled to all over $221 net, that may be drawn by the twenty-six tickets named therein. Certificates of halves, quarters, and eighths in proportion.

This Scheme is one of the most Splendid ever drawn in the United States, and is well worthy of the attention of adventurers.

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of the DRAWING will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY, Agents,
(70) Alexandria, Virginia

STONE CROCKS AND JARS.—Assorted from ½ Gallon to 4 Gallons. For Sale by COOK & POWELL.

Aug 21, 1848 30-3w

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, a yoke of OXEN, one white and black, the other red and white, with cross and split in the right, and undercut in the left ear. The said oxen were purchased from A. F. Toon, Columbus county. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Oxen to me, or any information of them will be thankfully received, at Fayetteville.

ARCHD McMILLAN.

Aug 21, 1848. 29-3wpd

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of Pensions, and remit as directed. From past experience, thinks he can give satisfaction. Will also attend to establishing claims upon the Rolls, if desired. Printed Blanks, as well as all information, furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 22, 1848. 29-3t

CHEAP LIVING.

WE are selling Western BACON at 5 cents per pound.

J. & T. WADDILL.

August 18, 1848. 29-3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading with my wife Melsey, or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WM. TEW, Sen'r.

Sampson county, Aug. 16, 1848. 29-3w

FISH CHEAP FOR CASH.—W. McENTYRE offers for sale

24 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel, in fine order for eating.

3 Tubs, No. 3 Mackerel, late packed.

August 8, 1848. 27-2m

MONEY.

NOTES and Bonds now due us, and all Accounts standing over six months, must be paid, or we will enforce collections.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 25, 1848. 26tf

ASHEBOROUGH
Classical and Mathematical School.

THE Fall Session of this Institution commenced on the 20 Monday in July inst.

J. H. BROOKS, Principal.

July 15. 24-3m

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyck's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 30tf

REMOVED.—The Subscribers have removed their Stock of Goods to one of the tenements in Dr. Robinson's New Brick Buildings, on Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

August 14, 1848. 28-4w

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Cheap for Cash.

WE are receiving a very large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Boys', Ladies', Misses', Children's and Servants'

Boots and Shoes.

Purchased of Auction and from the most approved Manufacturers, embracing a very large variety of styles and qualities. And will be sold at wholesale and retail very low for Cash, or to purchasers who cash their bills when presented.

ALSO,

Calf, Goat, Binding, Lining and Pad Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Lasts, Spatterdees, Awls, &c. &c.

Cash purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on us.

S. P. HAWLEY & SON,
No. 2 Granite Building, Hay street.

August 15, 1848 28-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. Wm. P. Mallett previous to January 1st, 1848, are requested to call and settle their accounts.

W. P. M.

August 9, 1848. 28-tf

7,500 lbs. fresh boat RICE, in bags of 120 to 180 lbs., for sale at Wilmington prices, expenses added.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS

Aug 14. 28-tf

Also, 2 good wagon Horses, for sale cheap.

J. D. W.

Domestic Goods.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the Charleston Steam Cotton Mill, offers for sale,

4-4 and 7-8 heavy Sheetings and Shirtings, from that Factory. These goods are remarkable for weight and finish, and will give good satisfaction to the buyer.

Also, various styles of Brown and Bleached Goods, Osnaburgs, Prints, &c.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of Southern Manufactured Goods, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and upon which advances will be made if desired.

J. H. TAYLOR.

Charleston, Aug. 9, 1848. 28-1w

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Monday last, a Negro man named JOE, aged about 22 years, about 6 feet high, front teeth defective, and his right ear cut. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in Jail so that I get him again.

JANE McARTHUR.

Robeson county, August 10, 1848. 28-4t

BOOK BINDERY.

W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 30tf

A Store House at Egypt, Chatham County, to be Rented.

I WILL rent my Store House, Ware and Smoke Houses at this place, at a moderate price. I will board any person that may wish it, or I can furnish a Dwelling House within 50 yards of the Store. There is a flush Well of water in the Yard, and a Spring not exceeding 200 yards of the Store House. This Stand cannot be surpassed by any country store in the State, for local beauty and health, and I know of no country stand that affords such an opening for a profitable mercantile business. There is but one Store within eight miles in any direction. As Mr. Gardner will discontinue business at his Stand this Fall, the opening will be in that direction more than 20 miles. There is more wealth within a circuit of 5 miles of this place than double that distance in any part of the county. A real business man can do a splendid business at this Stand.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, Chatham county, Aug. 1, 1848. 27tf10

☞ My Post Office is Pittsboro', in this county

JUST RECEIVED,
100 PINT and qt. bottles PORTER,
Butter and water Crackers,
Soda Biscuits,
Sperm Candles,
Crushed Sugar,
Cassia and Sardines,
A superior article of PORT WINE, (in bottles.)
For sale by

W. PRIOR.

August 21, 1848. 29-3w

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold for Cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 30th of September next, at 12 o'clock, the following Property, to-wit:

Four likely large young MULES, in fine order, well broke to all kind of gear.

One Timber WAGON, well finished off for service.

One large four horse WAGON, and two two horse WAGONS.

The Wagons were made at my shop, by a first rate workman, and warranted to be of the best kind of materials and workmanship.

DUGALD McDUGALD.

August 15, 1848. 29-4t

SPEECH OF Mr. BADGER, OF N. C.,

On the Proposed Compromise Bill.

In the Senate, July 26, 1848.

The Senate having under consideration the bill to establish the Territorial Governments of Oregon, New Mexico, and California—

Mr. BADGER said: I am very sorry that my honorable friend who reported this bill (Mr. Clayton) felt himself compelled, by considerations of duty, under the influence of which I know he always acts, here and elsewhere, to press the measure through the Senate, and to prevent, so far as depended on his action and influence, a full, ample, and thorough investigation of the subject in all its bearings. What is the character of the measure? It is a proposal to settle a most difficult and anxiously-considered subject upon a plan entirely novel—one heretofore proposed by no one, and, so far as is known, thought of by no one. It is a measure of immense importance, relating, as it does, to a subject in itself of vast concern, and complicated by many incidental difficulties. Now, it does seem to me that when the gentlemen composing the committee, after the various diversities of opinion among themselves, which were stated by my friend from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton,) at last hit upon and concluded to present, as a compromise, a measure before unknown and unconjectured, it was due to the importance of the occasion—the high, solemn, and lasting interest at stake—and, in an eminent degree, due to this body itself, that, instead of being introduced to us with a significant notification that it was to be pressed through in hot haste—

Mr. CLAYTON, (in his seat.) Nothing of the kind.

Mr. BADGER. I will show there was, though perhaps it was not intended. I was about to say, when interrupted by the Senator, that in these circumstances, instead of such an announcement being made to the Senate, we should have been informed that the committee, unable to agree upon any thing else, and acting from the best motives, had thought proper to present a new and unheard-of plan of pacification on this momentous question; that they desired no haste; that, on the contrary, they invoked from every member of the Senate the fullest scrutiny; that they not only wished and hoped, but demanded, as due to themselves, the Senate, and the country, the application, on the part of every member of the body, of his understanding to this subject, and a full, deep, thorough, and searching investigation of the plan presented in all its parts and bearings; that full time should be afforded to enable Senators both to reflect and to debate; and that, so far from the usual order of the Senate being reversed, and this question pressed upon a weary and exhausted Senate—motions to adjourn, after a continued sitting of seven and eight hours resisted, and the yeas and nays demanded—no opportunity for deliberation and discussion would be withheld.

My honorable friend from Delaware (Mr. Clayton) says that no intention was announced to press this measure through in haste. If by that he means that no such terms were used, he is undoubtedly correct. But, in point of fact, how stands the matter? My friend announced that he would *press* this bill upon the consideration of the Senate. It was first called up, if I recollect aright, on Saturday afternoon; and, after a long and laborious session, my honorable friend resisted a motion for adjournment, and on the yeas and nays voted against it. The Monday after was spent in the consideration of the bill, and precisely the same result took place. My honorable friend in charge of the bill, to whom its friends naturally looked for the course they ought to pursue upon motions for adjournment, still declined to adjourn. Yes, after a session of full seven hours, nearly eight, I may add, when my honorable friend from Kentucky (Mr. Underwood) rose to address the Senate, himself a member of the committee; when many Senators were exhausted, and some prostrated; and when even I, with a constitution of iron, and youth besides on my side, felt some respite to be necessary, a motion to adjourn was carried, upon the yeas and nays, against the vote of my friend from Delaware. The proceeding was, in my opinion, unfortunate, very unfortunate, though I attribute nothing of impropriety of intention to the gentleman, or those who acted with him.

Mr. CLAYTON. It is very extraordinary that the gentleman does not recollect that when the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. Johnson,) who was exhausted and unwell, desired the Senate to adjourn, I, in opposition to the wishes of the friends of the bill, expressed a desire that the motion might succeed, and gave it my support. That the gentleman calls "hot haste."

Mr. BADGER. Unfortunately, the honorable gentleman confounds two different cases. I know that the gentleman assented to the motion to adjourn last evening for the accommodation of my friend from Maryland; but how was it when my friend from Kentucky, (Mr. Underwood,) *who was supposed to be opposed to the bill*, desired an adjournment for *his* accommodation? It was to this case that I referred. Allow me, sir, to add what I was about to say when interrupted by the honorable gentleman, that I regard his course as peculiarly unfortunate with regard to such a bill as this. The great end and object of the bill, as avowed by the gentleman and the committee, is to pacify the public mind, to settle this agitating subject, and restore harmony to the country. How? Only by its moral power. You cannot change the opinion or settle the discontents of free America by the mere force of law. On occasions of this kind it is all-important that the moral influence which accompanies a measure should be as extensive as possible in its operation; and, therefore, I think, there should have been shown no disposition to cut off any gentleman from a discussion of the question, by pressing a vote here, until the physical energies of the Senate should be broken down, and the members be compelled by exhaustion to submit. This is the long session, and the Senate have refused to fix any day for its termination; and, therefore, there is no excuse, in my judgment, for the course which has been pursued. The session, it is true, has been a very long one, and the weather is hot and exhausting. I am as anxious as any gentleman to return to my home and my children, but I see no reason why this great and important measure should be hurried through the Senate. If, indeed, the Senate had passed the resolution from the House, and the House had adopted its amendment fixing the final day of adjournment for the 31st, we should have stood in a very different condition. In that case I should myself have given a silent vote, or should, at most, have made a very brief statement of the grounds upon which I have formed an opinion adverse to the passage of the bill. But, under present circumstances, with an unlimited session before us, I feel justified in presenting my views fully and at large. I shall undertake to show that this compromise measure, which my honorable friend has reported and recommends, involves a total and absolute surrender, on the part of the South, of whatever rights, feelings, or interest we may have in the subject, without any advantage being gained thereby to us or to the country.

Mr. President, on the first day of June, in the present year of salvation, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, a speech was delivered by an honorable member of the other House, representing a district in my own State, which I find in a pamphlet published in this city, and entitled "Speech of Hon. A. W. Venable, of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives, June 1, 1848," and headed "Slavery in the Territories." In this speech are some remarks in reference to myself, and I read them because, as the Senate will see, they have an immediate connexion with the subject under consideration. The passage will be found (on important subjects I like to be precise) on the seventh page, near the foot of the left hand column, and is in these words:

"A distinguished Senator of my own State, Mr Badger, a gentleman of high attainments and extended reputation, in a recent speech on the Oregon bill, admitted the right of Congress to legislate for the exclusion of slavery in the Territories, but placed the South upon the principle of expediency and the sense of justice of the Federal Legislature."

Now, to those who are curious in such matters, it may be somewhat interesting to learn that, in this speech, distributed in North Carolina about the middle of this month,* and delivered, as stated on its face, on the *first* day of June, reference is made in the passage which I have read, to some remarks submitted by me in the Senate upon the *second* day of the same month of June. My first impression was, that the gentleman was incorrect in his chronology; but, before committing myself on this point, I thought I would follow the example commended to us by the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Foote) several times this session, and have a peep at the dictionary to ascertain what this word "chronology" means. I found that I was mistaken in my first notion, for the definition of "chronology" is satisfied by arranging events according to the proper *year*; and, therefore, the gentleman was guilty of no violation of *chronology* when he represented himself as referring on the *first* of June to what was said on the *second*, both days being in the same *year*. Some persons, on reading this reference in the speech to my remarks, and finding, from the proceedings and debates of the Senate, that I had not said one word on the subject until after the speech was made, might suppose that a slight inaccuracy had crept in, and that those remarks were not made at all in the House of Representatives on the *first* of June, which refer, *as a past event*, to a speech of mine, made on the *second* of June; but were inserted for the first time in the *printed* speech in the month of *July*. But I draw no such inference. The whole matter may be satisfactorily explained without any such uncharitable supposition. In ancient times, when the prophetic spirit descended upon a man, the seer, "rapt into future times," often saw events with such force and distinctness that, in prophetic strain, he spoke of them as past already. Again: This is the age of progress. In the olden time it was said that "coming *events* cast their *shadows* before;" and now, in the mighty improvements of the day, amidst the wonders of steam and electricity, it may well be that "coming *words* cast their *sounds* before!" And thus it happened that my colleague of the House, in the dark hour of midnight, had his spirit troubled with a vision so clear of the atrocity which I should commit on the *second* of June, that it became impressed upon his mind as a *past* event, and, as such, he alluded to it on the *first*. And then his patriotic horror, in this clear foresight or *forehearing* of my offence, impelled him to make a pious appeal to Heaven in these words, immediately following those which I have quoted:

"Gracious Heaven! are we reduced to this? Is our only *our* last hope, the verdict of a jury whose interest, whose feelings, and whose organization fix that verdict against us?"

And a little after, still referring to me, he exclaims—

"And do Southern statesmen sound the first note of retreat? Does the flag fall first in their hands?"

Now, as I intend to advance again that atrocious sentiment which, delivered by me on the *second* day of June, awakened the prophetic horror of my colleague of the House on the *first*, and as his speech, no doubt with the kindest feelings towards me, was printed and circulated extensively in the State of North Carolina, the Senate will see why I have made this reference, and that it is demanded of me, as a matter of respect and grateful consideration to him, that I should state the grounds on which my opinion rests; an opinion, by the expression of which I have, according to his phrase, "sounded the first note of retreat" from a position which I have never assumed, and thrown down a flag which I have never raised.

In order to a full understanding of my views, it is necessary that I should go back a little in the argument, and show that this Government has a right to acquire territory, and whence that right is derived. Upon this point different opinions have been expressed. My friend from Massachusetts, (Mr. Davis,) in a very able speech on this subject, treated this as a *casus omissus* in the constitution, held the power to acquire an assumed one, and the right to govern as a consequence merely of the acquisition. In my opinion, the power to acquire territory is expressly conferred upon the Government of the United States by the constitution. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has power to make treaties; Congress has power to declare war. The constitution specifies no particular kind of treaties as included in or excluded from the grant; nor does it specify the purpose for which war is to be waged, or the manner in which it is to be concluded, but leaves these as necessary incidents to the treaty-making and war-making powers exclusively.

Again, the constitution has not only omitted any express restriction upon the treaty-making power, but declares that "all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." Whatever limitations, therefore, may from the necessity of the case be inferred—as, for instance, that a treaty cannot be made to destroy the Government or the constitution, or any integral part of them, or to introduce any new element of political power—it is certain that the treaty-making power is subject to no express limitation whatever. When the constitution was formed, various kinds of treaties were known among nations, and all these were undoubtedly included in the granted power. Among these were treaties of cession, by which the United States might acquire as well as cede territory. The power is a large one, and the limitations upon it, whatever they may be, have not yet been defined or applied. The extent of this power may be judged from a few instances furnished by the history and practice of the nation.

First. By treaty the President and Senate can exercise a power expressly conferred upon Congress. For example, they can regulate commerce and confer citizenship. Again, by treaty the U. States can exercise a power not conferred upon the General Government at all, but undoubtedly reserved to the States. Of this examples are found in the treaties with France and the Netherlands, by which the subjects of those Powers were enabled to succeed to the inheritance of lands in the United States without becoming naturalized, and thereby the laws of the States excluding aliens from the succession were repealed and abrogated. Again, by treaty the United States can set up a demand for a debt which has been by due course of law paid and satisfied. This was done with regard to the British debts which had been rightfully confiscated by State authority during the revolutionary war, and the amount paid into the treasuries of the respective States. And, again, by treaty the United States may acquire authority to erect judicial tribunals and confer judicial power within the territory of a foreign and independent nation. Of this we have an example in the bill now on our table—to erect such tribunals and confer such power, to be exercised in the empire of China. It seems, therefore, to follow necessarily, as well from the express grant of power as from the practice of the Government, that the President and Senate, by treaty, may acquire territory for the United States. When that acquisition is made, by the exercise of the power thus granted, the constitution confers expressly upon Congress the power to legislate for the government of the territory so acquired. For it confers on Congress the power "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution" the "powers vested by this constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." To my understanding it is therefore plain, that, by the treaty-making power, we have express authority to acquire territory; and, by the provision I have cited, Congress has express authority to legislate for it when acquired. Now, sir, upon this power, what are the restrictions, and where are they to be found? There are plainly none in the constitution itself. It is one thing for us to think that certain restraints upon the exercise of this power would be convenient, would at this particular time be reasonable, would subserve the interests of that section of the country in which we happen to live, or, if you please, the general interests of the whole; and it is another and very different thing to show an actual restriction upon the power itself. The former relates to a just and proper mode of exercising authority, and addresses itself to those in whom the power is vested. The other implies an actual exclusion of the power, which leaves nothing for the exercise of discretion at all.—The honorable Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) remarked that, although it seemed to him an absurdity to deny Congress the power to govern the territory, yet that power must be exercised in subordination to some general rule given in the constitution. He undertook to specify one case; and certainly it was a very unhappy illustration of the rule he had laid down. He remarked that Congress was bound to establish over a territory a republican form of government. What do we propose to do by this very bill? Establish a *republican* form of government? Why, the President and Senate are to send four men to New Mexico and five to California, who, without the previous request or subsequent sanction of the people there, are to exercise legislative, executive, and judicial powers over them. Is *this* republican? Is this what the constitution calls a republican government? A government, in which the people governed do not elect their governors, and do not exercise the smallest restraint, control, or influence over them. Sir, it is preposterous to call such an institution republican. How, then, do gentlemen make out that from this general power of government, conferred without qualification, is excepted the power of excluding the institution of slavery? Slavery, as it exists under the constitution of the United States, is a State institution. It exists in the States which allow it, as a State institution, under their laws. It does not exist as an institution of the United States. It is not an institution that owes its origin to any law of the United States, by which slavery is introduced or established. Nor is it recognised by the constitution of the United States; otherwise than as a State institution. The only reference to it in that instrument is the simple provision by which persons bound to service or labor in one State, "under the laws thereof," and escaping into another, shall be delivered up on complaint of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Where, then, do gentlemen find ground for the conclusion that, although Congress has power to govern these Territories in every other particular, it has no power to govern them in regard to this particular institution? If the conclusion were right, would it not follow, that to introduce slavery is as much beyond the power of Congress as to exclude it?

Mr. President, the opinions I have expressed do not depend on any reasoning of my own, but, without referring to the precedents which have been furnished by the past history of the Government, are fully sustained by the solemn and considerate judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case so often referred to, (American Insurance Company *vs.* Canter, 1 *Pet.*,) both as to the source from which the right of acquisition is derived, and the nature and extent of the power over what is acquired. In delivering the opinion of the court in that case, Chief Justice Marshall says:

"The constitution confers *absolutely* on the Government of the Union the powers of making war and of making treaties; consequently that Government possesses the power of acquiring territory either by conquest or by treaty. If it be ceded by the treaty, the ceded territory becomes a part of the nation to which it is annexed, either on the terms stipulated in the treaty of cession, or on such terms as its new master shall impose. Perhaps the power of governing a Territory belonging to the United States, which has not, by becoming a State, acquired the means of self-government, may result necessarily from the facts that it is not within the jurisdiction of any particular State, and is within the power and jurisdiction of the United States. The right to govern may be the inevitable consequence of the right to acquire territory. Whichever may be the source whence the power is derived, *the possession of it* is unquestioned."

Mr. Justice Johnson, in his opinion, delivered in the same case, when in the circuit court, thus expresses himself:

"The right, therefore, of acquiring territory, is altogether incidental to the treaty-making power, and, perhaps, to the power of admitting new States into the Union; and the government of such acquisitions is of course left to the legislative power of the Union, as far as that power is uncontrolled by treaty. By the latter we acquire either positively or *sub modo*, and by the former dispose of acquisitions so made; and in case of such acquisitions, I see nothing in which the power acquired over the ceded territories can vary from the power acquired under the law of nations by any other Government over acquired or ceded territory."

Now, sir, here is, if I can understand it, a clear and decided opinion of the court—delivered by the eminent man who at that time presided over its deliberations, and who was himself the embodiment of all judicial excellence—that, under the treaty and war powers, the United States have, under the constitution, the right to acquire territory; that they acquire it upon the same terms as any other nation; and that it is subject, in their hands, to such terms and conditions as they may deem proper to impose, subject only to such restrictions, if any, as may be contained in the treaty of cession. Now, how do we expect, after this decision, to procure from the Supreme Court of the United States an adjudication that, independently altogether of legislation by Congress, the instant any territory becomes ours, the institution of slavery exists there by the mere force of the constitution of the United States?—Gentlemen say that every American citizen has a right to go into the newly-acquired territory. It is needless to examine that, for no one proposes to exclude them. But it is another and different question whether he has a right to carry a slave there, and, because the slave was recognised as *property* in the State from which he came, to insist that, therefore, such slave shall be recognised as *property* in the Territory to which he goes. The affirmative of the question cannot, in my

* After this speech was made I was informed by Mr. Venable that I was mistaken in supposing his speech to have been first circulated in July; that it was, in fact, circulated in June; and I add this correction in justice as well to him as to myself.

opinion, be maintained? Suppose, which is not at all unlikely, that within a few years we should follow the example of Great Britain and procure the cession of some station or post within the dominions of the Emperor of China, in order more efficiently to promote our commerce and raise our citizens in that country, could it be maintained that, instantly upon the cession from the nature of our constitution itself, negro slavery would spring up and become a recognised institution there?—This would seem to be absurd. Yet it starts upon the same arguments, applying with equal force, upon which rests the alleged constitutional propriety of slavery into those Mexican territories. Sir, the inquiry must present itself, whether slavery was a condition of the Territory before, in point of fact, any slave was carried there by one of our citizens. If so, then the slave carried would be recognised of its property in the Territory by force of its own institution, and not that of the State from which the slave was brought. Thus, in my own State, though in point of fact there were not a single slave to be found, legally, still slavery would be a recognised institution of the State; and the man who should go there with his slave to-morrow would not carry any new institution with him, but would merely carry there a recognised subject of property under the existing law.

Now, it seems to me that the gentlemen whose opinions I oppose must maintain one of two things; either that by force of the constitution of the United States the moment territories are acquired slavery becomes there a recognised institution, or else, that whether it will be an institution of the territory or not depends upon the fact whether or not a slave shall be carried there; that, when carried, the law of slavery springs up, and when removed the law ceases. Now, sir, this latter proposition seems to me an absurdity. The law which recognises slavery must exist, or not exist, independently of the conduct of individual citizens, as to my judgment the institution does not or need not establish slavery where it did not exist, we must, in order to ascertain its existence or not at the moment after our acquisition, resort to the previous law. There seems to be some ground, as I collect from the remarks of honorable Senators on this subject, what was the state of the law in the territories acquired from Mexico. By some it is alleged that all slavery was absolutely prohibited, by some that a species of slavery, called *peon* servitude, existed under certain modifications, about which gentlemen are not agreed; but it is conceded on all hands that African slavery, as recognised in certain States of the Union, was not an institution recognised in the Mexican territories.

Now, I hold, upon this concession, that the law in Mexico not having recognised slavery as it exists with us, such slavery could not be established in Mexico until it shall be created by law. Nothing, I apprehend to be clearer than that by the acquisition of territory, whether it forms a part of the wealth of a foreign nation—whether ceded by arms or ceded by treaty—no laws can be repealed except those which are inconsistent with the relations which the cession or acquisition produces between the territory and its new sovereign; that the people bring to their new sovereign that such acquisition makes only a change of dominion and allegiance, a transfer of legislative authority and executive power, and that all laws, not necessarily inconsistent therewith, remain in force until the new sovereign shall have the power to alter or abolish them. On this point Vattel thus expresses himself:

"The fundamental regulations which determine the form of government, and the political authority, is to be considered, in what manner the *constitution of the State* destines the person in whom the supreme power resides, or upon which it is to be exercised, and what are the rights and duties of the Governor." "The laws made in consequence of the fundamental regulations, and relative to the object of the society, are the public laws. Such are those which establish the authority to be exercised, from time to time, in the name of the society, by those to whom the fundamental laws have entrusted the supreme power; the manner in which it is to be exercised, and the obedience which is due to it. Such are those which regulate the different orders and general conduct of individuals relatively to the society established by the newly created sovereign."

And again, in the same opinion, he says: "It has been already stated that all the laws which were established in Canada, while a province, and which were not *evidently connected to the relations between the people and their sovereign* remained in force, unaltered by the Government of the United States. Congress recognises this principle by using the words laws of the Territory now in force thereon."

Now, it is to be remarked that of the laws of a ceded Territory, some are abrogated by the cession except those which are called political, and that those only are called political which concern the relations between the people and their Sovereign; that those are "necessarily changed," because inconsistent with the new relations between the territory and its new sovereign; that the necessity of the case alone produces any change; and that all other laws, whether described as the *municipal* laws, the civil laws, or the laws regulating "the rights and conduct of the citizens among themselves," remain in force until altered by the new sovereign.

Now, sir, it is agreed by all the writers on national law, by all judges who have treated upon this subject, that slavery owes its existence to positive law, to municipal law; that, independently of law authorizing it, it does not exist any where; from which it necessarily follows that, whether African slavery be expressly prohibited in these territories or not, it does not exist, unless by their law it be allowed, which no one pretends. Whether it shall be introduced, or its exclusion continued, depends, in my judgment, upon the will of Congress. If nothing be done by Congress it remains excluded, and their power over the subject is complete and perfect. It seems to me that some confusion has resulted in the views of gentlemen upon this subject, from the fact that we heretofore have not made acquisitions of territory except with a view to the formation of States; but we have just as much power to acquire territory, and keep it in perpetual pupilage, as we have to bring it into the Union as a State. Our right to acquire springs out of the treaty power and the war power, and when we acquire we are to decide for ourselves what shall be done with what has become ours, by cession or by conquest. If we should obtain that *Pearl of the Antilles* of some gentleman, the island of Cuba, would we be bound to admit it into our Union? By no means. We should have a right to keep it as a territory—a province—and regulate it as we please. And if we deemed it best for the interest of the United States, we might rightfully so keep it, even, to use an extravagant phrase, "to the last syllable of recorded time."

The constitutional restrictions were intended to protect us against our own Government. They were intended to regulate us among ourselves—to define and distribute the powers which exist between the United States and the several States, and to secure to the States and to the people powers not granted to the United States. There is not an article which looks to the restraint of power, except as it is to be exercised over us; not an article designed to shorten our hands or diminish the aggregate of our power in acting externally upon foreign territory. Therefore, I hold that among those subjects falling within the constitutional power of Congress, is the entire regulation of such territory as we may acquire, to make such laws for it as we may think best, and to give it a political organization of such kind, and with such restraints and limitations as we may prescribe. Within this power is included the introduction or exclusion of slavery, according to our own judgment, entirely independent and irrespective of the wishes of the people of the territory, or any body else. My friend from Ohio (Mr. Corwin) in his speech yesterday, stated that I was the only gentleman sustaining the same relation to the subject upon this floor who entertained this opinion. Since that remark was made, my friend from Kentucky (Mr. Underwood) has expressed the same opinion, and I hazard nothing in saying that the honorable Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) now in my eye, than whom no man is more capable of forming a sound judgment, holds the same opinion without qualification. If I do him injustice, I hope he will set me right. The opinion is by no means novel. Why, sir, when the bill admitting Missouri passed the House, it contained an express provision, as a fundamental condition on which that State was to be admitted, that slavery should be excluded. When the bill came into the Senate that provision was stricken out, and the Missouri compromise, excluding slavery from the territory north and west, was agreed to; and, so far were Southern members from having discovered, at the time, that Congress had no power over the subject, the amendment was adopted, apparently without a division, at all events, without the yeas and nays; no Southern member appearing to have thought it necessary or important to record his vote. Nor was this an instance of hasty and inconsiderate action. Among the Southern Senators present on that occasion was the late William Pinkney. It would be idle for me to say here, or any where on the United States, what William Pinkney was, or his great respect his opinions are entitled to. In a letter written to his son-in-law, and preserved in his life by Mr. Wheaton, he said:

"The bill for the admission of Missouri, as the Union without restriction as to slavery, may be considered as passed. The line was struck out on this morning from the House, with the concurrence of a majority of the Northern members. Several of them declared, in explanation of their votes, that they considered the question as settled by the decision of the last session, and that they did not feel themselves at liberty to oppose the wishes of the country."

Now, here we learn that Mr. Pinkney voted for this exclusion of slavery from the territory, not reluctantly, because nothing better could be obtained, but "because *he had all along been an advocate of it*," and must, therefore, have thought it both constitutional and expedient.

Mr. King. Does the Senator intend to convey the idea that Mr. Pinkney was in favor of a restriction upon a State entering the Union by which slavery was to be excluded from it?

Mr. Badger. Why, certainly not. He says directly the contrary.

Mr. King. That he was opposed to any restriction upon the State of Missouri?

Mr. Badger. Let me state again what Mr. Pinkney said: That he was opposed to the restriction upon the *State*, but that he was in favor of the restriction upon the *territory* north and west of the State.

Mr. Calhoun. I perceive Mr. Pinkney was an abolitionist.

Mr. Badger. I hope that the honorable Senator, having made a remark of that kind with reference to a distinguished gentleman, once a member of this body and now in his grave, will give us some proof of it, or retract it.

Mr. Calhoun. The fact is as I have stated.

Mr. Badger. The very paper which I read refutes the charge that Mr. Pinkney was an abolitionist.

Mr. Calhoun. No charge was preferred. I only stated that Mr. Pinkney is known to have entertained views favorable to abolition.

Mr. Badger. If he had been an abolitionist, he would have been in favor of excluding slavery from the State of Missouri. But let me add that, with regard to the opinion of Mr. Pinkney on this subject, it cannot be in the slightest degree important whether he was an abolitionist or not. If Mr. Pinkney was in favor of abolishing slavery, he must nevertheless have understood the difference between his wishes as to what should be done, and the power of this Government to do it. I must therefore infer, out of a decent respect, to say nothing of a high admiration, for the extraordinary ability and legal acumen of that gentleman, that he did not doubt the power of Congress when he wrote that letter. Sir, he could not be excused; his moral character could not be preserved; he would stand charged in his grave with having violated his oath, and committed foul wrong upon the constitution of his country, if he had advocated and voted for that restriction—permanent, perpetual, and looking to all time—while he doubted the power of Congress to impose it. If Mr. Pinkney's opinion upon the propriety of abolishing slavery, referred to by the Senator from South Carolina, is supposed or understood to have any effect in determining what his judgment was, or in impairing the weight of that judgment as authority, I must say it was referred to to no purpose.

Mr. Calhoun. It was stated for what it is worth.

Mr. Badger. Well, then, it is worth nothing.*

I stand upon this subject on what I understand to be the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, and upon the opinion of the Southern statesmen who adorned this Senate at the time of the Missouri compromise. I stand upon the theory and practice of the Government upon this subject; and, occupying this position, I am called upon to vote for a bill by which, in my opinion, the South makes a total surrender of all the interests and wishes of her people in this question. We are to submit to the judgment of the Supreme Court to determine whether, by virtue of any thing in the constitution of the United States, the moment these territories become ours by treaty, the institution of negro slavery is established in them. Now, I have not the remotest idea that the Supreme Court will ever hold the affirmative of that question. I look upon the bill as calling upon me, representing, with my honorable colleague, the interests of one of the Southern States, to make this total surrender on her behalf. If gentlemen will show me what we are to gain by that surrender, if they will point out to me any countervailing advantages, if they will make me understand how, upon the principle of compromising a disputed question as to the disposing of these territories, I shall surrender the whole to the opposite party, I shall be able to give this measure my support. My friend from Maryland (Mr. Johnson) has said that we only asked to save our honor. Sir, I would be just as willing, so far as the interests of my constituents are concerned, to vote for a bill in terms everlasting slavery, and should think it more manly to do so. In my judgment, a total surrender on the part of the South would follow as effectually from the passage of this bill, as if the Wilmot proviso, or any other form of exclusion, were adopted. How, then, is my honor saved? If I am disposed to give up it for any consideration I am willing to avoid the intense and real feeling of constituents, why not do so at once? I can see nothing on the score of honor to be gained by this measure.

Mr. Berrien. As I have had some of the difficulties under which the Senator from North Carolina appears to labor, I beg to ask him what would be the state of our rights in New Mexico and California, if the laws now in force there were left unchanged? Can he point out any mode by which our rights would be more secure, without repealing the laws now in force?

Mr. Badger. I think I could point out a very just and equitable mode, which would save the honor of all the parties to this agitating question. We have, however, now to do with the treasure before us, which is recommended to us, as I have remarked, because it saves our honor. I say, according to my judgment, it saves no such thing.

Mr. Berrien. I ask if any other remedy, which has been talked of here, would be a breaking-up to the confederation?

Mr. Badger. I think I could mention one. I repeat, sir, that, in my opinion, to pass an act we surrender the whole and gain nothing in return. If it were to be the means of putting an end to this dangerous and disorganizing agitation—if it would bring peace and quiet to the country—I would go home among my constituents, and, appealing to them as citizens of one of the original thirteen of whose patriotism sacrifices in their behalf the heirs of the Revolution, and others went cheerfully to the grave covered with immortal wounds, and hundreds and thousands died in battle in vindication of their country's cause, I would say to them—to the people amongst whom I was born, amongst whom I have lived, to whose kindness, preferment, and patronage, I owe every thing of distinction and prosperity that I enjoy, amongst whom I expect to die, amongst whom are children, I trust, will live after I am gone—I would say to them, I made this surrender because I knew your deep devotion to the institutions handed down by our forefathers, because I knew your readiness on occasion to every thing by which the union of these States may be secured or weakened, because I felt assured that you would justify me in giving up whatever of interest or feeling you might have in this question, in order to preserve the constitution, conserve the Union, and perpetuate the freedom of our country.

But have we the least reason to believe that peace and harmony will be the result of the passage of this bill? Sir, we have none. On the contrary, we have convincing evidence that its passage would be the signal for a new and bitter agitation. Sir, I could not stand up before my constituents, patriotic as they are, willing as they are to make large concessions, and tell them that I had voted for a bill by which, in effect, they were excluded from the new territories, by which all their interests were surrendered, and nothing gained in return. Is it not plain that this is so? Do gentlemen from the North accept the surrender in good part? On the contrary, do they not repel it with scorn? And do we not already hear from afar a storm of denunciation?

Mr. President, I do not regard the surrender of which I have spoken as a matter of such entire insignificance as some gentlemen appear to regard it. We have had various accounts as to California and New Mexico; but, according to the best information I have been able to obtain, there are portions of the former suited to the cultivation of cotton and sugar. If so, it is my deliberate conviction that slaveholders should be allowed to settle there. I do not deny. I have expressly admitted, that Congress has the power to prohibit slavery there. Believing this to be so, I have made no attempt to support the cause of the South by denial or evasion. But I say to our Northern friends, that if the country is adapted to the cultivation of cotton and sugar, slaveholders should be allowed to people it, and I desire to obtain for them that advantage. Certainly I cannot consent to surrender it for nothing.

I have been extremely pained at the course of observation which has been indulged in by several gentlemen in speaking upon this bill; and having expressed, fully and frankly, my own opinion upon the question of power, I will add some remarks addressed to what I consider the expediency and propriety of admitting into these territories the slaves of the South. I claim no exemption from those biases which belong to my particular position, but I will say this, that if I know myself, (a very difficult matter, I am aware) what I am about to say is the honest conviction of my understanding. What is the true position, then, if this question, upon which our friends from the North have spoken in such indignant terms? In the first place, it is not proposed to introduce an additional slave upon the soil of America. We ask no such thing. On the contrary, I venture to say that no man can be found in the northern portion of the Union, though he be the most ultra of all abolitionists, who is more thoroughly, absolutely, and totally opposed to the introduction of African slaves into the country than are the entire population of the South. Northern gentlemen take up this subject upon some theory, in itself not sound, and not very soundly reasoned from, as it appears to me; they tell us that slavery is wrong; is an evil, and therefore they are resolved that its evils are none slaves shall exist, that those who are now slaves shall not, under any circumstances, be removed into territory now free, that those soil shall forever remain free. Now, in this, are they dealing with the subject as practical men? It is a great question, and is entitled to a fair and practical consideration. We have among us the institution of slavery, for which we are not responsible. It was forced upon our forefathers by avarice and power from abroad. But, however produced, here is the institution, and among us are merely three millions of slaves.—Now, what is to be the consequence of driving these masters to take them into such portions of this territory as admit of their profitable employment? What will it effect? These wars have remote and have no slaves? Certainly not; for if this country is suited to the cultivation of cotton and sugar, *they will not* propose to go there to pursue this cultivation, with their slaves. If, on the contrary, the territory is not adapted to this cultivation, no man will waste a penny his slaves where their employment will be injurious or unprofitable to him. Yet gentlemen, upon some fanatical notion, (I use the term in no disrespectful sense,) upon some general elementary opinion that slavery is an institution which ought not to be introduced [among mankind], close their eyes to the fact that it is here, that it must continue to exist, against the question of free soil, and refuse or neglect to consider the practical effect of the measures they propose upon the condition of the slaves for whom their sympathy is awakened. I was, I confess, deeply hurt when I heard a gentleman say that they wished to confine this institution within its present bounds until it should become intolerable, that they wished this "festering evil," instead of being scattered, should be confined, until it should burst and discharge its social corruption upon the South. Is this to wish for good? Is it to desire the mitigation of evils which cannot be removed? Is it not, on the contrary, to desire the utmost aggravation of calamity, involving both slave and master in a common ruin?

Sir, the expansion of the slave population is of the highest importance to the welfare and improvement of the slaves. What do our friends expect, supposing their utmost wishes to be gratified? Are they, or their constituents, acting upon any of the principles which in times past have governed well regulated minds in the pursuit of truth and social improvement?—My honorable friend from Ohio (Mr. Corwin)—a friend I feel him to be, much as I differ from him on this subject, and deeply as I grieve to hear some of his sentiments—is familiar with the history of the olden time; familiar with that book which teaches us the orderings of God's providence in the days that are past. Now, sir, in that history does my friend find any warrant for this species of uncompromising and instantaneous extirpation of even admitted evils? When Moses led out the Israelites from Egypt, polygamy was established among them. They had addicted themselves to it from their commerce with the eastern Gentiles, and derived it, indeed, from the example of their great father, Abraham. When Moses, under the influence of divine inspiration, proclaimed the laws for the government of their civil policy and internal conduct, why was not polygamy instantly prohibited? How did it happen that for many hundred years it was tolerated by the institutions of the Jewish lawgiver? Sir, the reason given by our Saviour for this toleration may afford us an instructive lesson. In answer to an inquiry from his disciples respecting the law of divorce, we learn that Moses suffered this evil to continue on account of the Jews' hardness of heart. The human race began with a single pair, one man and one woman, and that institution, divinely established, was intended to be perpetual. Yet Moses, that wise lawgiver, zealous as he was for the honor of God and the purity of his people, sought not an instantaneous correction of the evil. Hence, for hundreds of years, the divine institution of marriage remained suspended, and polygamy was tolerated and openly practised, until the Jews, by a long course of training under the divine dispensations, had become gradually prepared for the restoration of the original law in all its purity, and to bear, without rebellious dissent, its authoritative re-establishment by our Saviour.

Take another instance, having a precise analogy to the case under our consideration. When the apostles went forth to preach the religion of salvation, they found the institution of slavery existing every where—and existing every where in a form more oppressive, with authority in the master far larger, and the exactions upon the slave far greater, than in our own country. Yet, the laws of the Roman empire not only placed no restriction upon emancipation, but encouraged and favored it; and the slaves being of the same color with the master, the same difficulties did not exist with them as with us, to an immediate restoration of liberty to the whole, or to any considerable portion, of the slave population. Now, the undoubted object of the christian religion was to denounce all sin, and to extirpate all moral evil, and to bring in universal moral good. This is its undoubted tendency, and this was the undoubted purpose of its first inspired teachers. If slavery is an evil which ought not to be at all tolerated, but is of such a detestable nature as to be utterly irreconcilable with religious faith and practice, it was so in the times of the apostles, and, as inspired men, they knew it to be so. Yet, what was the course pursued by them in reference to this institution? As they made converts who were slave owners, did they direct, or even recommend, the immediate or even gradual emancipation of their slaves? Did they teach christian slaves that they owed no obedience, as such, to their christian masters? Did they encourage them to escape from the dominion of their masters? Far, very far, from it. They taught all slaves the duty, the religious duty, of obedience to their masters, and urged this duty upon christian slaves towards christian masters by the affecting consideration of their being brethren in Christ. They urged upon christian masters the duty of kindness, justice, moderation, towards their slaves, by reminding them that all christians, masters as well as slaves, were the subjects of one common master—even Christ." They treated this relation like all others which they found existing among men, enforcing the duties which sprung out of it, respectively, to the parties, by religious motives and considerations. They did not make haste to abolish what they might have conceived an evil, but, exercising a wise forbearance, lest greater evil should result by a sudden revolution in an existing institution of society, they sought only to bring all under the influence of christian principles, and left the innate tendency of those principles ultimately to remove whatever was evil in the institution, and, if evil altogether, the institution itself.

Now, what a contrast to all this is found in the conduct of anti-slavery men at the present day. The cry is "immediate abolition"—"away with slavery from the face of the earth." And those States, which took half a century gradually to emancipate a few slaves, now seem to require or expect the immediate restoration to liberty of more than two millions of slaves!—Now, sir, if a gentleman tells me that slavery is a sin of a dye so deep that the existence of it for a day is utterly inconsistent with the divine law, and therefore he feels bound by every means in his power or to seek its immediate extinction, disregarding all constitutional obligations which may stand in his way, I should know that he was opposed to the apostles, and I might think that he was mad. But, at the same time, I should perceive that though his premises were false, he reasoned correctly from them; because it is clear that the divine law cannot be superseded by mere human authority. But they who maintain that slavery has in itself this malignant wickedness of character, which puts it in irreconcilable conflict with divine law, and yet feel bound, by the obligations of the constitution, in the States where it exists, to support it, recur to falsely from their own premises. They would be more consistent with themselves, though more at variance with truth, if they became avowed abolitionists. Sir, the true reasoning upon this subject is pursued by neither of the classes to which I have referred.—Slavery, in itself, is not an institution forbidden by the divine law, as is incontestably proved by the conduct of the apostles. It may be an evil. It may be proper that it should be removed. But the time when, and the manner how, must be determined by wise and temperate considerations of expediency, lest, in a rash attempt to remove one evil, we introduce greater and more unmanageable ones in its place.

Mr. President, I wish that our Northern friends would but examine the ground which they have assumed, and allow apostolic precept and example to have a just influence upon their deliberations. Would they do so, I cannot but hope they would see ground to change their position. I cannot believe, notwithstanding the strong expressions used by some of them, that they wish to do us injury, or, notwithstanding the tendency of their measures, that they wish to make harder the condition of our slaves. Slavery with us is not an institution of such unmitigated evil as to require, if it allowed of, immediate extirpation. It exists in a mitigated form, tempered by humanity, and modified and softened by the influence of Christianity. True, there are cruel masters, as there are cruel husbands and cruel fathers; but is that a reason for immediately destroying the authority of all masters, fathers, and husbands? I assure our friends that humanity towards slaves is with us the rule, and inhumanity the exception; and we look upon the exception with as little toleration as they do. Now, the plan which they propose of confining the slaves of the United States within the territory now occupied by them has nothing to recommend it, but is in every respect objectionable. It does not diminish the number of slaves—it does not add to the number of freemen—it tends not to produce emancipation, except, possibly, at a remote day, and then by a convulsion, the consequences of which are too horrible to be adequately conceived. The present and continuing effect of that plan will be either to diminish or delay every improvement in the condition of the slave, physical and moral; and while it may produce some loss of comfort to the master, it will assuredly bring great and positive evil to the slave. On the contrary, what we ask has every good, and, so far as I see, no evil tendency. All we desire is, that you allow the present slave population, without any addition thereto, to spread itself over such territory, if any, as is particularly suited to slave cultivation. By this we rob you of nothing, for such territory is not suited to the free laborer of the North. By granting what we ask, you ameliorate the condition of the slave, and improve that of the master; and do injury to no class of our population.

Mr. President, I beseech our Northern friends to let these views have a just influence upon them. Sir, let them follow the wise example of the apostles—have a just diffidence of their capacity to devise a better mode of doing great and ultimate good—allow slaveholders with their slaves to occupy such territory as I have described—and not seek by extreme doctrines and practices to prevent this harmless and beneficial expansion. Let them permit the principles of Christianity, the influence of divine charity, to be gradually still more diffused amongst masters and slaves, force nothing forward by undue and premature exertions, and they may rely confidently that in God's good time it will be seen—not by this generation, but by those that come after us—that every thing has, upon this apostolic pattern, worked out well and produced the largest attainable amount, to both master and slave, of virtue and happiness.

Sir, I occupy a peculiar position upon this subject, and have felt it my duty to myself and my constituents to make, so far as I was able, that position understood. So far as I know myself, I have no private ends to serve, inconsistent with devotion to the public good. My friend from Maryland (Mr. Johnson) has referred to some supposed connexion of this measure with the pending Presidential election. No such connexion would be allowed to have any influence to direct my conduct independently of great national considerations. To any argument which should show that the adoption of this measure will settle a most agitating question, and give peace, harmony, and mutual confidence to the different sections of the country, I would yield a ready submission, and gladly surrender to it the opinions I have expressed. I would then go heart and soul for the adoption of the measure, if its certain result would be the defeat of the party to which I belong in the coming election, and, I had almost said, its defeat now and forever.

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*Since this speech was delivered, I requested the Hon. James A. Pearce, of Maryland, to ascertain, if he could, from some authoritative source, the true opinions of Mr. Pinkney as to slavery, in order to vindicate him from what I deemed an imputation upon his memory. Mr. Pearce wrote, in consequence of this request, to William Pinkney, a son of the late distinguished Senator, lawyer, and statesman, from whom he received an answer, the following extracts from which I am allowed by my friend, Mr. Pearce, to publish, and which at once explain the occasion from which Mr. Calhoun's error was derived, and correct the error.

"It is very true that, in the speech made by my father in the Legislature of Maryland, when a *very young man*, there may exist passages which might give slight grounds of suspicion for the inference which Mr. Calhoun has arrived at; but surely his speech on the Missouri question, delivered in the full maturity of his years, would annihilate any supposition of his being an abolitionist.

"I remember when the Missouri question was agitating the country, and it was understood that Mr. Pinkney would advocate the principles he subsequently enforced in the Senate, a gentleman of this city, well known as a most zealous and ultra abolitionist, called on Mr. P., and reminded him of the very speech referred to by Mr. Calhoun, and hoping at the same time that his course in the Senate *now* would be in harmony with his supposed *feelings* on the occasion referred to. My father assured him that the speech in question was that of a young man just entering into political life, and that any expectations of the friends of abolition derived from that speech were wholly delusive, as far as regarded his opinions or action on the question in the Senate."

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA—SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on the 25th. She sailed from Liverpool on the 12th and therefore brings seven days later intelligence.

In a political and commercial point of view, the news is highly important.

The state of affairs in Ireland has not materially changed, though every day seems to lessen the probability of any serious outbreak.

That this unfortunate country is not now plunged into all the horrors of a civil war is not to be attributed to the disinclination of the people to rise in arms, but rather it would seem to be owing to the want of able and trustworthy leaders.

No serious disturbance in Ireland has occurred since the Cambria sailed.

Numerous arrests continue to be made.

William Smith O'Brien was arrested at the Railroad station at Toules, on Saturday evening last, whilst in the act of procuring a ticket for Limerick, where, it is said, he intended to take refuge among his friends.

Immediately after his arrest, he was marched to Bridewell, and subsequently was conveyed to Dublin, and lodged in Kilmainham jail.

After O'Brien's arrest, he is said to have expressed himself satisfied of the hopelessness of accomplishing his object, and that he was induced to leave his retreat in the mountains, because the further he went the people seemed to fear to harbor him, or to hold any communication with him.

He is said to be cheerful, and his wife is allowed to have free access to him.—Other friends are permitted to converse with him in the presence of the Jail authorities.

There does not appear to have been any serious disturbance since the Cambria sailed; and according to the English accounts, it seems quite improbable there should be any so long as the government continues its present attitude of repression.

Mr. Carn, Mr. Berger, ship broker, Mr. Nolan of the United States, and Richard O'Gorman, for whose arrest three hundred pounds is offered, on attempting to escape from the country, were arrested by the Coast Guard, after they had crossed the Shannon in an open boat.

Notice was forthwith sent to the police, but before they arrived O'Gorman had persuaded his captors that he was a mere traveller from Derry to Clare, and he was permitted to leave in a boat.

He subsequently boarded a vessel bound down the Shannon, for America, in which he escaped. A war steamer has been despatched after the vessel.

England.—During the last fortnight the weather has been very unsettled, in the Southern counties especially. Not a day has passed without heavy rains. As the wheat has been out in various parts of the country, this unseasonable weather not only retards harvest operations, but must, if it continues a few days longer, materially affect the yield all over the country—however, no tendency to speculate has been exhibited. If the potato crop should prove seriously injured both in England and Ireland, (and statements to this effect are rapidly multiplying,) the consequences would be very serious.

France.—The chief consideration in Paris at the present moment is the critical state of Northern Italy. Numerous diplomatic meetings have taken place in Paris, and Lord Palmerston, in the English Parliament, has stated that her Majesty's government is deeply sensible of the importance of terminating the war, and expressed a strong desire on the part of the government to see its termination. Her Majesty's Ministers are already engaged, in conjunction with the French government, for that purpose.

Two thousand of the insurgents of June have been transported to Brest, to be confined there till the government should determine upon their destination. It was expected that their families would be allowed to join them.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the 5th inst. to assassinate M. Thiers. A shot intended for him was received by a little girl seated at the gate opposite the dwelling of M. Thiers. A decree has been published removing the suspension pronounced on the 27th of June against twelve Radical journals.

Austria.—The latest news from Vienna is that the Emperor had resigned, but it was not generally believed.

The Cholera.—The Cholera was travelling over the whole of Eastern Europe, and has appeared with fatal and alarming effects towards Berlin.

Italy.—The whole breadth of Lombardy has been retraded by the Piedmontese army. They have been defeated at every point, and the army now is either shut up in Milan, or has crossed into their own dominions.

The Money Market.—The past week has been one of quietness in commercial articles. The Cotton market has been steady. Sales to a moderate extent have taken place. There has been no activity in the Corn market, and prices are rather on the decline. The Iron trade continues without improvement, in fact, prices are somewhat lower.

The money market is still plentiful and the rate of interest continues moderate.

The stock market has been tolerably steady, but at some times subject to fluctuation.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.—Consols for money being at the lowest rates, 86¼, and at the highest 86⅜, closing at 86 for account.

THE MARKETS.

The general reluctance of speculators to operate to any extent, has ceased. The corn markets throughout England, Ireland and Scotland have fluctuated during the week. At Mark Lane, on Monday last, the finest descriptions of English wheat sold at 54 a 58 shillings per quarter, which was in some instances a decline of one shilling per quarter on our quotations of last week.

The demand since Monday has been sluggish but without effecting any decline in prices.

Indian corn was not in active demand at any of the markets held during the week, but the holders were unwilling to submit to lower rates. The value of it in the same market is quoted at 24 to 27s. for United States, and 23 to 27s. for Canadian.

Indian corn meal finds buyers at 15s. 6d a 16s per bbl.

At the markets held here during the week, trade has been tolerably firm and in some respects active, and although no actual advance has taken place, prices on the whole have been in favor of the seller.

At present the value of U. S. red wheat is quoted at 6s 10d a 8s; white and mixed 7s 8d a 8s 6d per bushel.

Flour, both of home and foreign production, continues steady, and the top price of the best Western canal is 29s a 30s per bbl.; Philadelphia 27s 6d a 28s 6d; Baltimore 27s 6d a 28s 6d; Ohio 27s 6d a 29s 6d, and Canadian 28s 6d a 30s.

The abundance of new potatoes in most of our markets has limited the demand for Indian corn, so that in this market that article sold at 30 a 32 for white and yellow.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.—The past week has been one of quietness in the commercial circles. The Cotton market has been steady.

Sales to moderate extent have taken place. There has been no activity in the Corn market and prices are rather on the decline. The Iron trade continues without improvement—in fact prices are somewhat lower.

Money is still plentiful and the rate of interest continues moderate.

The Stock Market has been tolerably steady, but at some times subject to fluctuation.

During the week the Cotton Market has been quiet and inactive.

The sales have amounted to 29,290 bales. Buyers were enabled to obtain American descriptions at a slight decline on the rates current on the 5th.

Among the sales of the week, speculators took 1700 American. 5710 American have been purchased for export.

The sales in London have been limited, at previous rates. New Orleans brags 3¼ a 5¼; Bowed Georgia 3¼ a 5¼.

The stock of cotton on hand at Liverpool is now estimated at 601,790 bales, against 396,560 bales same time last year, showing an increase of no less than 205,230 bales.

As a matter of course trade will continue to rate dull, until continental affairs have grown more settled, and the Irish agitation completely subdued.

MR. FILLMORE AND ABOLITIONISM.

"The Richmond Whig "labors to prove that Millard Fillmore is not an Abolitionist." That's not the question: is he a "Wilmot Proviso" man? that's the question!—*Lynchburg Republican.*

So, it would seem, that the "Democrats" have dropped their game of pretending to consider Millard Fillmore an Abolitionist; but are very anxious to convict him of being a "Wilmot Proviso" man, thus putting him on the same Platform with their "Democratic" President, Mr. Polk, who has given his assent to the Oregon Bill, with the "Wilmot Proviso" incorporated in it. Now, as Gen. Cass warmly supports the administration of Mr. Polk, and has pledged himself to follow in his footsteps, is it not fair to presume that he is now of the same opinion as Mr. Polk, and ready, at a future period, to give it aid and comfort?—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Conspiracy to defeat an Election by the People.—The following letter from Washington, which we find in the New York Herald, goes to confirm the suspicion that the Cass and Van Buren men are combining for the purpose of carrying the election to the House of Representatives. That's their only chance for defeating Old Zack's election by the people.

We ask attention to the letter:

Richmond Whig.

"The nomination of Mr. Van Buren by the Buffalo convention has excited no attention whatever. By the way, there have been letters received in this city from leading barnburners, which would make the Van Buren men, *par excellence*, and the Whigs swear some, should they be made public. Some of the Government officers who hold the most lucrative places in the North, and who are supporting Mr. Van Buren, have lately written to gentlemen in this city, that they were supporting Van Buren to divide the Whig party, prevent Taylor from getting their State, and thus secure the election of Gen. Cass. The late election news has brought out a number of such letters. Straws show which way the wind blows."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1848.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR ELECTORS.

District No. 1. Hon. KENNETH RAYNER.
" " 2. Hon. EDWARD STANLY.
" " 3. HENRY W. MILLER
" " 4. Hon. W. H. WASHINGTON.
" " 5. GEORGE DAVIS.
" " 6. JOHN WINSLOW.
" " 7. JOHN KERR.
" " 8.
" " 9. JAMES W. OSBORNE.
" " 10. TODD R. CALDWELL.
" " 11. JOHN BAXTER.

"The hearts of the people must be prepared for WAR."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I look upon WAR at all times and under all circumstances as a NATIONAL CALAMITY, *to be avoided if compatible with National honor."—Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.*

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish —nothing to serve but my country."—Zachary Taylor, in same letter.

"I disavow, most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on my part to interfere with the rights, or what is termed the property of the citizens of other States."—Speech of Millard Fillmore, House of Representatives, 1835.

"We might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I am no slaveholder—I never have been—I never shall be. I deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere, when this can be effected justly and peaceably and easily for both parties."—Lewis Cass.

We omitted to state in our last that John Winslow, Esq., the Whig candidate for Elector in this (6th) District, would address his fellow citizens in Moore county, at the following times and places, viz:

At the Gold Mine, on Monday the 11th of September.

At Buck Horn, James Riddle's, on Wednesday the 13th.

At McDonald's Store, near widow Roberts', on the 14th.

At John Shepherd's, on Saturday the 16th.

Dr. Withers, nominated as the Whig candidate for Elector in the 8th District, has declined. The vacancy in the Ticket will doubtless soon be filled.

WHIG MASS MEETINGS.—A writer in the Raleigh Register proposes that five or six grand, general Mass Meetings be held simultaneously throughout the State, on the 4th day of October next, at Morganton, Greensborough, Raleigh, Wadesborough, Weldon, and Newbern, or at such other places as may suit the pleasure and convenience of the Whigs; and that popular and able speakers be secured to address the people at each and every place.

We think the proposition a good one, and hope our friends in this region will bear it in mind, and take such action in the premises as to them may seem best.

We are requested to state that the Rev J. R. McIntosh, one of the Democratic Sub Electors in Moore county, is not the Rev J. R. McIntosh, the worthy Principal of Floral College, in Robeson.

The matter is this: noticed last, the patrons of the College might suppose that the Principal was neglecting his appropriate duties.

The Locofocos here and elsewhere have been in ecstacies at the prospect, as they thought, of a split in the Whig party at the North. It has really been amusing to witness their anxiety on the subject; and the commendable interest they take in the affairs of the Whigs, is certainly worthy of—Locofocos alone.

It appears that considerable excitement has been produced among the Whigs in Albany in regard to Gen Taylor's acceptance of the Charleston nomination—the excitement having been caused by a Telegraphic despatch from the office of the N. Y. Tribune to this effect:—

"Gen Taylor has written accepting the nomination for President by the citizens of Charleston, S. C., which nominated Butler for Vice President, and then (he) repudiates all political pledges."

This despatch, leaving the impression in Albany that Gen Taylor had repudiated Mr. Fillmore, created a great sensation, and a Whig meeting was immediately summoned in the capital to consider upon it. But, when the day boat arrived, bringing Gen Taylor's reply to Mr Preston's letter, correspondence in which nothing was said of Butler, and nothing about repudiating political pledges, further than Gen Taylor has done in previous correspondence, the excitement in a large degree subsided among those who could get hold of the correspondence, but not among those who knew only of the despatch.

The meeting, however, was held; and many of the speakers expressed strong dissatisfaction, and were disposed, under the excitement, to take some hasty action. But wiser counsels prevailed, and a committee was appointed to report to an adjourned meeting to be held on the Monday evening following.

The Albany Evening Journal says that an immense Whig meeting was held on Monday evening. The committee appointed at the previous meeting reported "that they did not see any thing in this letter of Gen Taylor inconsistent with the course he has uniformly pursued;" and proposed that the further consideration of the subject be referred to the Whig State Convention, resolving that they will cordially support the Electoral Ticket which that Convention shall nominate.—The report was adopted with scarcely a dissenting voice.

After the adoption of the report, Judge Van Rensselaer delivered a speech in support of the position occupied by Gen. Taylor. Mr. T. Butler King of Geo., being present, was called for, and delivered a speech, which was well received.—And the meeting adjourned with hearty cheers for Taylor and Fillmore.

It is said that so far from injury resulting from this meeting, the contrary will be the case; its ultimate effect will be for good. It will teach the Whigs to be on their guard, and not to put too much confidence in reports which are circulated for the purpose of destroying their harmony, or injuring the election of their candidates.

One thing has been developed by these proceedings, viz: the extreme anxiety of the Locos in the matter, and the very evident satisfaction they have derived from the appearance of division in the Whig ranks. It is another evidence that they fear the success of the Taylor cause. This should stimulate our friends to more zealous and united action, knowing that opponents who set such store upon our divisions, and who hope to elect Cass by means of Whig discord, will not scruple to do all in their power to bring about that from which they hope to obtain success.

POLK AND VAN BUREN—BOTH FREE SOIL MEN.—Mr. Van Buren, in a long letter accepting the nomination of the Buffalo Convention, goes into the consideration of the Slavery question at some length, and contends that the position assumed by the North is the true one. He formerly opposed the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—on the ground of *expediency*—but he is not opposed to it *now*.

In regard to Mr. Polk's Wilmot Proviso, or Free Soil opinions, Mr. Van Buren says:—

"To bring the matter nearer to our own times, within a few days, upon the very heel of the recent discussions upon this point, a bill containing this restriction—the very bill which has, in part, produced this discussion—has passed both branches of the National Legislature, and received the constitutional approval of the present Executive—an approval which it was his sworn duty to withhold, if he had not been satisfied that all the provisions of the bill were in conformity to the Constitution.—The present President, also a slaveholder, elected from a slaveholding State, with a large portion of his Cabinet in the same situation, has given the highest sanction to the doctrine we contend for that is known to our institutions; and although he felt himself called upon to make an extra message, setting forth his reasons for believing that the restriction ought not to be applied to our Mexican Territories, he does not take the slightest notice of the constitutional objection on which so many Southern States had based their opposition to the general measure. This branch of the subject has been thus, and we hope forever, disposed of."

After this we hope to hear no more of Northern Democrats being the 'peculiar friends'' of the South, or of the Democratic party being, *par excellence*, the only party in whose hands Southern interests can be trusted with safety. With a Democratic Ex-President from the North and a Democratic President from the South, both of whom agree in their opinions upon a subject of vital importance to the South, and whose opinions are in direct opposition to Southern feeling and interest;—with a Democratic candidate for the Presidency whose position is at least equivocal on this question;—while, on the other side, we have a *Southerner*, a *Slaveholder*, (and what better security does the South want than this?) a candidate who drew his first breath in a slaveholding State, and who is perfectly sound in regard to Southern institutions! Can Southern men hesitate in choosing between the two candidates placed before them? Will North Carolinians hesitate in their choice between ZACHARY TAYLOR (born in Old Virginia,) and Gen. Cass, (born nearly 1000 North,) who perhaps never saw but one or two Southern States in his whole life?—Between a man who rejoices that he is no slaveholder; who says that he never has been, and *never will be*; who deprecates its existence, and prays for its ABOLITION;—can North Carolinians, we say, hesitate in choosing between such a man and Gen. Taylor, who, Mr. Cass's Free Soil friends say, is the owner of hundreds of slaves?

We want our people, Whigs and Democrats, to ponder these things well. We want them to see the miserable attempts of the Locofocos to blind their better judgment; the low and pitiful efforts to heap slander upon the character of an honest and worthy old man, and by this means to prevent inquiry into the character of their own candidate. By abusing Taylor they withdraw attention from Cass, and they thus hope to palm him off upon Southern people as a better Southerner than any one born and raised amongst us.

IOWA.—It was at first stated that Thompson and Leffler, Locos, had been elected to Congress from this State, with a Loco majority in the Legislature. It is now positively stated that Daniel F. Miller, Whig, is elected in place of Leffler, from the 1st District; and there are contradictory accounts in relation to the Legislature.

Col. Edward D. Baker is the only Whig elected to Congress from Illinois.

RECHABITE CELEBRATION.—Cool Spring Tent of the Independent Order of Rechabites, celebrated their Anniversary in this town on Thursday last. Quite a number of the Order from Wilmington were in attendance, and, in connection with the Sons of Temperance, they had a very imposing Procession. Mr. Mahoney, of Wilmington, delivered an Address on the occasion.

SELLING POOR WHITE MEN.—The Richmond Southerner says, that at the Camp or Mass Meeting at the Fauquier Springs, Mr. Z. Collins Lee stated, that under the law passed by Gen. Cass, as one of the Council and Governor of Michigan, to sell white men for debt, a married man was sold. He was purchased by a negro, and by him set free! The law that Gen. Harrison approved was passed by the Legislature of Ohio while he was Governor. No guilt or injustice could be charged to him for that act, for the law was made by the people; but the law that Gen. Cass's name is attached to, was the work of his hands, and two or three associates. If, therefore, a white man was sold to a negro under this law, how can those who pledged themselves not to vote for Harrison, now vote for Cass? It seems to us there are better grounds for applying the rule to Cass, than there ever was to the lamented Harrison."

True. And strange though it seem, we see men who were then open-mouthed in denouncing Gen. Harrison for his offence in this particular,—who exhibited such a holy horror at the enormity of it,—we see these same men now the violent and brawling partisans of Cass—of Cass who is far more criminal than Gen. Harrison ever was.

Rev. Samuel J. May, who was a delegate to the Buffalo Convention, says that "confidence is a plant of slow growth;" and he does not think its growth will be sufficiently rapid to cause him to vote for Van Buren in November.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Aug 26, 1848.

The arrival of the Britannia to-day produced a great stir in the city, the anxiety being to know whether there was any ground for the Tribune's letter from Ireland giving an account of a great battle, and the defeat of the government troops. It turned out, as most people believed, that the letter was a sheer fabrication, probably gotten up for the purpose of raising money to send to Ireland. This arrival has disposed of the whole story, and put an end to all fears of a civil war.—The arrest of Smith O'Brien, the leader of the rebellion, (and especially the fact of his arrest because he saw no hope of success, and because the people were reluctant to conceal him,) indicate undoubtedly the end of all violent attempts at revolution in Ireland. This being the case, we may now hope that something peaceful will be done for the relief of that unfortunate country.

There does not appear to be much else of importance in the news. I see that an American was arrested in Ireland. There is some talk here of people going over to Ireland to join in the fight; but I imagine that the "sober second thought" will keep them out of the reach of the British power. There are no worse enemies of our country than those who are constantly interfering with the affairs of other nations. And some decided steps ought to be taken to punish those who send, or propose to send, arms and men, and money, to stir up a rebellion in a country with which we are at peace.

Cotton was quiet, but steady in price. Cotton goods here are rather declining in price. It has been a sad year for the manufacturers at the North. Many of them lose heavily, and but few make any thing. Some have failed, and some stopped work. All are pressed.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamship Niagara has arrived at New York, bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th ult., inclusive.

No further outbreaks had occurred in Ireland, although the excitement had not subsided. Meagher, O'Donoghue, and several others, had been arrested, and also several American sympathisers.

The trial of Smith O'Brien was soon to commence.

The Irish Clergy were doing all in their power to preserve the peace of the country.

The Chartists were again making demonstrations in various parts of Great Britain.

Paris still continues in a state of seige. 1700 more of the prisoners arrested have been found guilty of participating in the insurrection of June, and 2000 have been liberated.

Charles Albert has evacuated Lombardy. The Austrians entered the Papal dominions, and the Pope drove them out.

The Cotton market at Liverpool was without change from last accounts—last Orleans being quoted at ⅜. Sales of the week 28,430 bales. Wheat and Corn had advanced 2 to 3d.

A proposition was recently made by the "Cass and Butler Club" of Raleigh, to the "Rough and Ready Club," that the Presidents of the two Clubs should unite in addressing a letter to Gen Taylor, asking him certain questions in regard to the War, and in regard to the Wilmot Proviso. This indelicate proposition the "Rough and Ready Club" declined to accede to; and the letter written by its President in reply to the one from the other Club, gives very good reasons for declining.

This proposition of the Cass and Butler Club of Raleigh seems to us to be one of the most impertinent and barefaced attempts to manufacture political capital that we ever heard of. To say nothing of the indelicacy of such a proceeding, its object is as shameless as it is base. The idea of getting Gen. Taylor to write a letter,—*not* for the purpose of knowing his opinions, or that they do not know them, or care to know them,—*not* to enlighten the public in regard to them—not to elicit any informal on on the subject—but simply and solely that his answer might be used to operate to his prejudice. That his language might be distorted, and perhaps his whole meaning misrepresented, to accomplish the purpose of these Locofoco demagogues.

On the other hand, the Whigs having declined a proposition so perfectly unreasonable, its object barefaced and unworthy, they will now say that the Whigs refuse to allow their candidate to be interrogated. Yes, the people will be told that Gen Taylor's opinions are to be concealed, and not to be made public,—that he is a "*mum*" candidate.

We tell the people now to be on their guard against all such slanderous assertions. Gen Taylor has no concealments; he says himself "he shrinks from no responsibility." And we have no reason to doubt, as the President of the Rough and Ready Club very truly says, "that Gen Taylor will do everything in his power to protect the rights and interests of the South."

The Fayetteville Observer denies that it ever opposed Free Suffrage! Did not the Observer, before the election, call Free Suffrage "Reid's humbug?" We are not acquainted with these matters if this alone does not shew that the Observer opposed the *Free Suffrage* "humbug."—*Wilmington Journal.*

"Free Suffrage" was certainly made a humbug of by Mr. Reid himself during the late canvass.—It had no connection with the office of Governor. It was brought forward by him as a means of deceiving the people—of *humbugging* them. It was intended to excite their prejudices, to blind their judgment—to distract their attention from issues which he did not wish to meet—and to make believe that he was such a dear lover of the liberties of the people, was such a staunch friend of freedom, that the simple act of making him Governor would be equivalent to an amendment of the Constitution,—and "Free Suffrage," equal rights, would follow—of course.

This attempt of Reid was an insult to the good sense and intelligence of the people. When they well knew that the Governor could do no more to bring about Free Suffrage than any other individual,—when they knew that it is only the Legislature which can take the incipient steps necessary to the amendment of the Constitution, and although Mr. Reid had served many years yet had he never mentioned the subject to that body,—how could broaching it on the eve of the Election be regarded in any other light than as a *humbug*—as an attempt to deceive? We trust that in the next Legislature these demagogues will be made to show their hands, and the people will then see who are their true friends.

GEN. J. H. HAMMOND, OF S. C.—This gentleman has come out warmly and zealously in favor of Taylor. He says he has been anxious *not to share* in the responsibility of those Southern men who are opposing Gen. Taylor, and he has never failed, when a proper opportunity offered, distinctly and decidedly to avow himself to be in favor of his election. "*How any slaveholder* (says he,) *can hesitate between him and Gen. Cass, is to me not only a matter of special wonder, but I think the worst omen for the South that I have seen in my time.*"

SLANDERS ON GEN. TAYLOR.

The Memphis Appeal and General Levin H. Coe having undertaken to make political capital for General Cass by slandering the Old Hero of Buena Vista, he was written to on the subject, and in the letter below, which we copy from the Memphis Eagle, nailed the lies to the counter. We much mistake the character of the people of Tennessee, without respect to party, if they will permit an old soldier to be atrociously slandered and libelled, day after day, without visiting with their deepest reprobation, the authors of such iniquities.—*Nat. Int.*

The following is Gen. Taylor's letter:

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 5, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your esteemed letter of the 17th ult. enclosing a slip cut from the "Memphis Appeal," was this moment received, containing statements said to have been made by me disrespectful of the *volunteers;* among others, that I had said *they were not worth their rations,* and that this can be proved, together with many other evidences of unkindness towards them on my part; all of which is without the slightest foundation. There is but little doubt in my mind that he who invents a falsehood to injure his neighbor or fellow-citizen, as well as he who lends himself to, and aids, in giving circulation to the same, knowing it to be false, would not hesitate one moment to swear to it on the Holy Bible. My numerous official reports to the War Department in relation to the gallant and patriotic volunteers, which have been so extensively published in most of the leading public journals of the country, give the lie direct to the statements in question; and which the gentlemen of the "Appeal" might have known had they looked an inch beyond their noses, or wished to have made themselves acquainted with all the facts in the case, before they published so gross a slander in regard to one who had never injured them and whose only crime was, that his name, without his agency in the matter, had been brought before the country by a portion of his fellow-citizens for the first office in the gift of a great and free people.

As to the romantic story about the wounded soldier at Buena Vista (in connexion with a Mexican lady,) which ended so tragically, and who is said to have been shot by my order, it is without the slightest foundation; nothing of the kind, or even approaching it, ever took place; nor do I believe was ever heard of except at Memphis and vicinity, before it was published in the "Appeal," it is on a par with the story that I had spoken disrespectfully of, and otherwise outraged the volunteers; and a more base and heartless calumny was never propagated. Not a drop of American blood was shed by my order while in Mexico, nor that of a Mexican, except in the heat of battle.

The whole matter contained in said slip is too silly to be credited, nor would I have noticed it had I not deemed it proper to reply to your friendly communication.

I must, from my position, expect to be assailed by many unscrupulous editors of newspapers, as well as hired demagogues, without regard to truth, decency, or any thing else. I have therefore made up my mind not to suffer such things to annoy me, let them emanate from what quarter they may; but to "pursue the even tenor of my way," without turning to the right or to the left to notice them.

With considerations of high respect and esteem, your friend and ob't servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Who Slanders Gen. Taylor?—An Ohio volunteer charged Gen. Taylor with blasphemy. It subsequently turned out that Gen. T's accuser had been rebuked in Mexico by Old Zack for *robbing a hen-roost*, and inducted in Columbus for *stealing a hog!*

Another fellow makes charges against General Taylor in the Louisville Democrat. He boasts that he served at Buena Vista, was a Whig when he entered the service, but now goes for General Cass. One of his comrades, in the Louisville Journal, deaies that the fellow was ever a Whig, and accounts for his hostility to General Taylor thus:—

When we were about to attack the enemy at the battle of Buena Vista, and every other man was at his post, eager and ready for the contest, this T. M. was trying to hide under the hill-side and to keep from the engagement, and one of the officers of our company had to draw his sword upon him before he would show any symptoms of fighting. Such cowardly men as these we do not want for Gen. Taylor.

It is quite proper that hen-roost robbers, pig-stealers, and cowards, should oppose old Zach.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

Gen. Taylor.—We learn from the New Orleans Bulletin, that Gen. Taylor arrived in that city on the 17th inst., accompanied by his family and Col. Bliss, and immediately proceeded to Pascagoula, where he was to review and inspect the troops under Major Gen. Twiggs, and afterwards remain some days at that delightful watering place.

The Bulletin states that the letter of Gen. Taylor to the Maryland Independent Convention, will be published, and probably is by this time at the North, and "we only regret, (adds that paper,) that like all General Taylor's other letters, it will not be calculated to afford any satisfaction to our Democratic friends."

Some Locos have recently sought to ascribe the merit of the battle of Buena Vista to the gallant Wool. The Steubenville Herald heard Gen. Wool lately give an account of that battle, when he said that Gen. Taylor was posted where he should have been—that his plans and orders were unobjectionable—that he evinced great presence of mind, and was deserving much praise for the result of that battle. He spoke of General Taylor in the highest terms as a General and a citizen.

The vote of New York.—The Journal of Commerce, whose judgment in this matter is entitled to great weight, says—"The Washington Union begins now to talk of carrying New York for Cass. But this is impossible. IT WILL NEITHER GO FOR CASS NOR VAN BUREN, BUT FOR TAYLOR."

The longest day in Great Britain is 17 hours and 2 minutes; in the United States, it is only 14 hours and 50 minutes. The shortest day in Great Britain is 7 hours and 20 minutes; in the United States it is 9 hours and 10 minutes.

The Union says the Southern Whigs "encouraged the Northern Democrats to desert"—(on the Wilmot Proviso.) This is a pretty tale to tell! But who encouraged *Mr. Polk* to desert. The same ingenious personage charges the defeat of the Compromise bill to a concert among the Whigs. *Eight* Whigs, he says, just the number necessary to defeat the bill, voted against it. But 30 Democrats voted the same way—so they must have been in the conspiracy too!

According to the same high authority, Mr. Polk, in signing the Wilmot proviso bill, did not approve it—and therefore, by Gen. Bayly's construction of the Constitution, he perjured himself;—for that instrument requires the President to sign only the bills he *approves*.

Richmond Whig.

MARRIED,

On the 27th ult., by Rev. P. H. Joyner, ISAAC CLEGG, Esq., of Chatham, to Miss ARAMINTA PAGE, daughter of Mr. Anderson Page, of Wake county.

In Chatham county, on the 24th ult., by Jordan Tysor, Esq., Mr. ALVIS STONE to Miss SARAH ANN BURNS, daughter of H. Burns, Esq., all of Chatham.

In Robeson county, on the 20th ult., by Cias Staten, Esq., Mr. ROBERT INMAN to Miss SARAH, youngest daughter of Caleb Stephens, dec'd, formerly of Columbus. Also, on the 21st, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM M. JENKINS to Miss MALINDA TOWNSEND, daughter of Thos. Townsend, Esq. Also, on the 24th, by A. H. Fulmore, Esq., Mr. KENNETH BRITT to Miss MARY BRITT. Also, on the 30th, by the same, Mr. JEREMIAH WOODEL to Miss RHODA BRITT, all of Robeson county.

DIED,

In Charleston, on Thursday last, very suddenly, WESLEY HOLLISTER, Esq., of Raleigh, formerly President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.

In Wilmington, on the 24th ult., Mr. MORRIS PARKER. Also, on the 27th, Mr. GEORGE H. DART, aged 36, a native of Stratford, Conn. Also, on same day, LUCY, aged about 8 years, daughter of Mr. John Lees.

On the 19th ultimo, at Shocco Springs, Miss ELEANOR, eldest daughter of William Boylan, Esq., of Raleigh.

In Chattahoochee, Florida, on the 5th ult., of Congestive Fever, Mr. DUNCAN BAKER, aged about 37 years, for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a native of Robeson county, N. C., had resided in Florida about 12 years. He has left numerous friends to mourn his death.—*[Com.*

In Sampson county, on Friday the 11th ult., Mr. ISAIAH WARREN, a soldier of the American Revolution, in the 90th year of his age. In his death our country has lost a man endowed with such pure and patriotic principles, that he never would draw a pension for his services in that eventful struggle. He has left an aged widow, which was his fourth wife, and a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their irreparable loss. He died as he lived, a worthy member of society, and advocating all the great and patriotic measures advocated by the Whig party of the present day.—*[Com.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 29.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for E. W. Wilkings, W. G. Matthews, G. & H. McMillan, Ray & Pearce, J. Kyle, Hon. J. Iredell, J. H. & J. Martine, De Wet, I. F. Carr, N. Weaver, Dr. Robinson, E. Fuller, C. W. Andrews, J. Winecoff & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 25.—Brig W. L. Jones from New York; Schrs. Jack Downing from Onslow, Joseph Ann from Newbern, Olive from New York. 26.—David Hale from New York. 27.—Schr. Mary Powell from ditto. 29.—Brig Sarah Ann from Surinam. 31.—Schr. Toga from St. Martins.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Sept 5.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 60	Lard,	8 a 8½
Ditto, appe,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5 a 5½	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	50 a —	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2¼ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	4 a 9
Candles, E. F.	15 a —	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4¾ a 5	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	90 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	80 a 85
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a —
Do. English,	4 a 4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		6	cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		15	"

REMARKS.—Cotton 5 to 5½. Flour 4½ to 5. Corn 50. Wheat 80 to 85. Bacon 6 to 7.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ cts. Corn 55 to 60. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 75. Lumber: small transactions in Wide Boards at 4 25 to 4 50; Scantling 3 25 to 3 50. Turpentine has gone up to 2 50 per bbl. Spirits Turpentine has gone up also,—sales at 30, 36½, and 31½. Rosin 62½.

At Macon, Geo., Cotton 5¼ to 5¾. At Augusta 5½ to 6¼.

At Charleston, Cotton 5¾ to 6½. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Bacon 5½ to 6.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,322,625 bales, against 1,774,281 last year.

For the Campaign.—The Observer for the ensuing six months, embracing the whole of the Presidential campaign, the result of the Election, and a portion of the proceedings of the next sessions of the General Assembly and of Congress, will be supplied at $1, payable in advance. This is a small price for the gratification to be afforded by a regular receipt of the interesting and exciting news of the next six months.

In addition to our ordinary facilities for furnishing the latest news, we have, for two or three months past, been paying a high price for the Telegraphic news, and have thus been enabled frequently to announce the important news by the English Steamers a week earlier than we could otherwise have done. The cost of this has been greater than we can afford; but we hope to make an arrangement to reduce it to a reasonable sum; and that an increased permanent and temporary subscription will indemnify us for the outlay.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

NEW BOOKS.

TAYLOR and his Campaigns, 13 cts; Life of Gen. Cass, 25; Gowne, by James; Harold, by Bulwer, 2 parts, 50; The Dreamer and The Worker, 25; The Fortune Hunter, 25; The Henpecked Husband, 25; The Little Wife, 25; The Trapper's Bride, 25; The Renegade, 25; The Half Sisters, 25; Alice, an old Friend's Story, 25, Webster's large Dictionary; Brown's Short Catechism; Mitchell's Ancient Geography, &c. &c., just received.

Sept. 12. E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him either by note or account to call and settle.

L. McKELLAR.
Sept. 4, 1848. 31-2w

CASSIDEY, SCHRADER & CO.,

HAVE erected an extensive IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP, at the corner of Church and Castle streets, near the Marine Railway, where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Machinery and Castings, at the shortest notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had of any establishment of the kind North or South. All orders addressed to the firm will receive prompt attention.

J. CASSIDEY.
T. SCHRADER.
W. SUTTON.

N. B. All kinds of Boring, Turning, Planing and Finishing done at short notice, and Castings made from one ounce weight to 3,500. Patterns made to order.

☞ They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Cast Iron Ploughs of the most approved pattern.

Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1848. 31-1m

ROBINSON & ELDRED'S NEW YORK CIRCUS,

WILL be exhibited in Fayetteville on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 8th and 9th September. Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. Admittance 50 cents; Children and Servants half price. Ladies unattended by Gentlemen, will not be admitted.

The proprietors having been for many years liberally patronized by the citizens of Fayetteville, embrace this opportunity of returning their thanks to their old friends and patrons, trusting on this occasion to merit a continuation of the same.—The inducements which they intend to offer, being far superior to any thing of the kind that has ever been brought to the Southern Country, having purchased the Charleston Theatre, with a view of converting it into an Amphitheatre, commencing on the first of October next, and having with them at this time all the Performers engaged for that purpose, Messrs. Robinson & Eldred feel confident in saying, they will be able to give a style of performance such as but few of the citizens of Fayetteville have ever had the pleasure to witness.

Such a variety of talent was never before found traveling with a Circus company, (and would not now, only for the circumstance above alluded to,) being a combination of Equestrian and Dramatic Tragedy, Comedy, Ballet and Operatic performances such as are only found in the principal Amphitheatres in the Northern Cities. To give the names of all the performers, and a Programme of performances, would be too lengthy and tedious. Suffice it to say, the Troupe is composed of THIRTY PERFORMERS, among whom will be found, one of the best Female Equestrians living, two of the best Female Ballet Dancers in the United States, two of the best bare back Riders, the best Tragedian, the best Comedian, the best principal Equestrian, best comic Singer, best Dramatic Equestrian, the two best Clowns, the best 2, 4, and 6 horse rider, best Herculean performer, tight-Rope Dancer, the largest and best Brass Band, largest and most commodious Pavilion, twenty of the finest Carriages, eighty of the best Horses, the best Band Carriage and team, in short, the best conducted establishment that ever travelled in this or any other country. The citizens will at once perceive the superiority of this immense Company over all others, as it passes in grand procession through the principal Streets, and on to the place of exhibition.

It may not be amiss, in conclusion, to state that the celebrated Italian Trick Clown, Signor Felix Carlo, and family, of whom so much has been said by the N. Y. Herald and other leading papers, is attached to the Company, and will appear in Fayetteville. His astonishing feats are indescribable; the reader must witness them, or remain in ignorance of the wonderful flexibility of the human frame. This remarkable family consists of six persons, all now in the employ of Messrs. R. & E. Also, Mr. Bacon, a celebrated Equestrian, who travelled through North Carolina years ago, in company with Smith and others.—Mr. B.'s performance is no doubt first in the memory of many a North Carolinian, who will be glad to improve the opportunity of again witnessing him. The accommodations of the internal arrangement of this immense Pavilion are on the most extensive and improved plan. Two gentlemanly ushers will be in attendance, to point out seats provided for Families and parties.

There will be exhibited at the same time, a splendid collection of WAX STATUARY, embracing Eleven Figures, the size of life.

Among this costly collection will be found the celebrated group of KING SOLOMON AND HIS JUDGMENT, embracing six figures executed by the immortal Powers. Also, figures of Gen. Taylor, Santa Anna, Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and many other distinguished persons.

Admittance 25 cents.

ROBINSON & ELDRED,
September 2, 1848. Proprietors.

THE LARGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST

DICTIONARY,

In the English Language, is confessedly,

WEBSTER'S,

THE entire work, Unabridged, in 1 vol. Crown Quarto, 1452 pp. with Portrait of the author, Revised by Professor Goodrich, of Yale College. Price, $6.

"The most COMPLETE, ACCURATE, *and* RELIABLE *Dictionary of the Language,"* is the recent testimony given to this work by many Presidents of Colleges and other distinguished literary men throughout the country.

Containing *three times* the amount of matter of any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgment of this work, yet

"Its definitions are models of *condensation* and *purity*. The most complete work of the kind that any nation can boast of."—*Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun.*

"We rejoice that it bids fair to become the standard Dictionary to be used by the numerous millions of people who are to inhabit the United States."—*Signed by* 104 *members of Congress.*

☞ Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., and for sale by all Booksellers.

August, 1848. 31

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, 10th of October next, will be let out to the lowest bidder, at Davidson College, the building of a Society Hall, for one of the literary institutions of that place. The house to be brick and covered with tin, 48 feet long and 32 feet wide. The lower story to be divided into three rooms and a passage. The second story to be finished off for the Hall all in one room.

W. W. PHARR,
DAVID A. CALDWELL, } Com.
Davidson College, Aug. 19, 1848. 31-4t10

TAYLOR CLUB.

A MEETING of the Cumberland Taylor Club will be held at the Town Hall on To-morrow (Wednesday) Evening, 6th inst. All friendly to the cause are invited to attend.

New & Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their supply of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Embracing the largest Stock they have ever offered, and all of which they are disposed to sell at the very lowest market prices, either at wholesale or retail, for *Cash or undoubted* paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Sept. 2, 1848. 31-3m

FALL, 1848.

Wm. G. Matthews

IS now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c., viz:

Satin Stripe and plaid Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
Satin Striped Thompico, and Merinos, very fine,
Black and col'd Muslin de Laine and Gold Prints,
Rich fig'd Cashmeres, and watered Silks,
Lamantines, (new article,) for Ladies' Dresses,
Together with Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings;
Shirtings and Sheetings, bleach'd and brown, from 4 to 5 yards wide; Flannels; green Baize; Kerseys; Bed Ticks; Gingham; Hose and Half Hose; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Irish Linens; Servants' Clothing; Blankets; and a large assortment of Shawls, (some very fine;) Caps and Shoes;

HARDWARE

of all kinds; Combs, Buttons, and Fancy fixtures, and GROCERIES of all kinds; together with every other article usually called for, for sale cheap for Cash, or to those who pay when called on first time.

No. 13 North side Hay street.
September 2, 1848. 31-3w

EDWIN CLOVER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

HAY STREET, between the Market and New Hotel,

HAS just returned from New York, with a new Stock of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

Which he is disposed to sell very cheap. Among his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $200; a good assortment of common and fine Brass Clocks; Gold Guard and Fob Chains; Watch Keys of all kinds; Breast Pins, from 2 shillings to $11; Gold Finger Rings, from 50 cents to $10, a large assortment; Ear Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pens with gold cases; Silver do.; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Lockets; gold, silver, and common Spectacles; gold, ivory and jet Studs; gold sleeve and collar Buttons; silver Butter Knives; Music Boxes; plated Cake Baskets; plated Castors; plated Candlesticks; brass do.; plated Snuffers and Trays; steel do.; Britannia Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Cream Pots; genuine Silver Spoons; Razors and Strops; Scissors; steel Bag and Purse Clasps; steel Beads; Violin Strings, &c., and every article usually kept in a Jewelry Store.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

September 2, 1848. 31-3m

A CALL FOR SETTLEMENT.

FINDING myself in the decline of life, and the infirmities of age gradually coming upon me, I am desirous of bringing all my worldly business to a close, with all practicable expedition; and, as my official duties frequently call me from home, I find it most convenient to effect this object, through an Agent. I do, therefore, hereby, earnestly request all those who are indebted to me, to make early payment of what they respectively owe me, to Mr David A. Ray, of this place; and those having claims against me, are also

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is three stories high, 140 feet on Hay street, and 120 feet on Donaldson street. The Rooms are capacious, airy, and abundantly numerous to accommodate all applicants for entertainment. The Stable and Out-Houses are equally commodious. The Grounds have spared no expense to complete the Establishment in the best manner. The House is now offered for Rent, or if preferred will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Alfred A. McKethan, President of the Company will meet prompt attention.

Fayetteville, July 21, 1848.

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20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

June 1, 1848. 1600tf

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Cassimeres; Tweed Coatings and Doeskins; fine Cords, Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Lamb's Wool Sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pearl Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Legiborn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silk; Berage; Tissue and Grenadines; Plaid Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Falleta and Satin Ribbons; wide and narrow Silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Lasting and Cotton do; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Sunshades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. 1431

ON CONSIGNMENT.

350 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Jan'y 15, 1848. 904f

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 29, 1847. 81-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and the old heads that office, and several of the Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the promptness with which it has adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 901f

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1848. 900f

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 58 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail discount—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2—Mailing any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, $1 each, $5 by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere—Low Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, to be had from Dr. Reed to cut, and circumference of the body, AT the navel, just above the hips. If Ruptures, name on which side. Agents wanted for sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. REED, 207 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

June 24, 1848. 8Y

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is wood enough for about three tasks, and a Score now attached to the premises. Persons desirous to purchase will please apply, on the premises to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 904f

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150 BBLS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " " Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey,
For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 1-tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION
Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now receiving freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 20tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers desiring their Goods to the care of this Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.

DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer.—

August 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Plaid Vestings, figu'd do, black Satin do, Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Sheeting, fine unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Cash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Straddle Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de Laun do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, assorted col'd do, black open Silk do,
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Dataring Cotton, figu'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 943f

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
20 hhds St. Croix, P. Rico and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
5 tons Sweden Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut Mupes, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
20 boxes Whitemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bodies, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Screws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champagne, Port, French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 840f

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 520 acres, lying one mile up and down Black's River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 5 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

June 30, 1848. 922f

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 940f

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.

July 17, 1848. 104f

NEW BOOKS.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS, by the author of Jane Eyre, 2 parts, 50 cts; Dombey & Son, complete, 2 parts, $1 00; Abanance, 25; Jane Eyre, 25; Fulton & Eastman's Book keeping, a new work; Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, cheap illustrated edition, 50; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, together with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 5.

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20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
50 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 3, 1848. 1901

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, the only authorized Agency.

July 14. 24-1m

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.

—ALSO, ON HAND,—

Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from them *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 810

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Grograins and Cashmeres,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Towels and Diaper,
Pomestacs, 3-4 to 12-4, bleach'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edgings,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Dark Del-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Apron, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress do do,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1848. 7-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general Stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 750

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to wit: Marseilles, Cuba, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

April 10, 1848. 100f

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

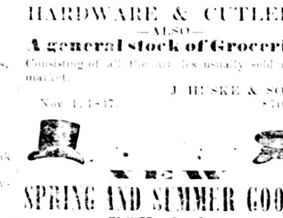
25 HHDS SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 bbls. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 840f

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.

March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 954f

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Hay st., between the Market House and the new Hotel,

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb 21, 1848. 3-tf

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. &c. He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the Sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

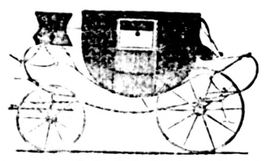
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

HALL & HALL, Grocery, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

March 14, 1848. 6tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES.
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week.)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 104f

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book: Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 17.

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats composing this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freight and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Scattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and traveling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say, with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats (as near as practicable,) until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 84f

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—91f

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HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

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It is a most capital work, and well calculated, if we mistake not, to supersede, even in our best schools, works of much loftier pretension. The peculiarity of its method grew out of the best practice of its author (as he himself assures us in its preface) while engaged in communicating the science to an adult class; and his success was fully commensurate with the happy and philosophical design he has unfolded. Technicality, as technicality, our author unceremoniously discards, and substitutes on the pupil's part rational practice in ascertaining the office of words in sentences; rather than the usual mode of perplexing his memory with their mere names and forms.

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BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Aciites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the unnerved state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

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